

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

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For the Mechanic's Advocate.
MECHANICS.—No. 4.

The lever is the foundation of every kind of balance, whether the common kinds or those known by the name of steelyard, which latter is simply the lever represented in fig. 4. For if a scale is appended to the end A of the lever, and a weight, suppose of one pound, be used as a counterpoise to the body which is to be put into the scale, it will show exactly the weight of that body, by putting it at a proper distance from the fulcrum upon the long arm. Suppose the lever to be divided in to twelve parts, and if the weight, when placed at the division five from the longer arm, counterpoises that placed in the scale, it shows the body weighs exactly five pounds: if it balance at the sixth division, then it proves that the body weighs six pounds. To this kind of lever may be reduced several useful instruments, such as scissors, snuffers, pincers, &c.

Levers are generally divided into three kinds, according to the respective dispositions of the fulcrum, the power, and the resistance; of these, two are very different in their action. One of these is where the forces act on contrary sides of the centre of motion or fulcrum, and another which acts on the same side.

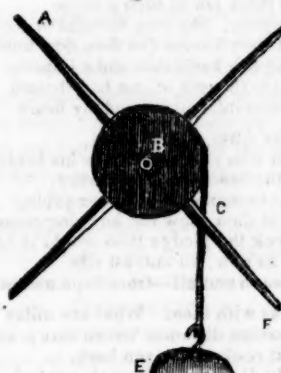
The first kind are those where the fulcrum is between the power and the resistance; as the balance, snuffers, scissors, steelyards, &c. The second kind are those where the resistance is between the prop and the power; as oars, rudders of boats, and cutting-knives which are fixed at one end, and doors whose hinges serve as a fulcrum. Those of the third kind are where the power acts between the prop and the resistance; as in sheepshears, tongs, &c. To this last kind of lever belongs animal action; as the bones which are turned upon their joints have muscles for the means of doing so, whose insertions are much nearer to the centre of motion than the point is to the centre of gravity of the height to be raised.*

Of the Wheel and Axle.

This power acts entirely on the same principle as the lever, and has in consequence been termed the perpetual lever. In the axle the power is applied to the circumference of a wheel by means of a rope or otherwise, the weights raised being fastened to a rope which winds round the axis, in order to overcome the resistance or elevate the weight. By means of this power, with a small force a great burden may be elevated by a rope which wraps round a cylinder, by the aid of a handle, or by means of cogs or bars used as levers, acting on the circumference.

* See some instructive discussions on this interesting topic in Paley's Natural Theology, chapters 7 and 8; also, Animal Mechanics—Library of useful Knowledge.

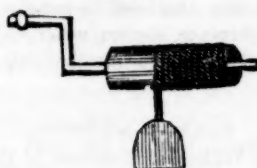
Fig. 6.



Suppose that B C represents the radius of a cylinder, and that B A represents the arm of a lever, by which the power A acts; if the length of B A is to that of B C as three to one, a power of one hundred pounds at A acting in a perpendicular direction at A B will balance a weight E of one hundred pounds. Hence it follows, that to elevate a weight by means of this machine, it is required that the power A should be to the weight E as the radius of the cylinder B C is to the lever B A; or, which amounts to the same thing, as the radius of the cylinder is to the radius of any wheel or handle by which it is turned. If in a state of equilibrium, the power is less than the weight, and that in the proportion of the radius of the cylinder to that of the handle which turns it; so in a state of motion the power has more velocity than the weight, and that in proportion the radius of the handle or wheel that turns it is to that of the cylinder. This rule supposes that the power is always perpendicular to the radius by which it acts; for the direction of the weight is always perpendicular to the radius of the cylinder, since the cord that sustains it is always a tangent to its circumference.

This machine is often constructed with a cylinder, at the ends of which are placed pivots or axles, turning or solid pieces of timber; and the weight intended to be raised is fixed to the end of a rope, which is coiled round the cylinder; the power being applied either by a cord or by means of a handle. Sometimes instead of the wheel we find this machine made up of levers fixed into the cylinder, as spokes into the nave of a wheel; at others a simple handle serves for the application of the power, as under:—

Fig. 7.

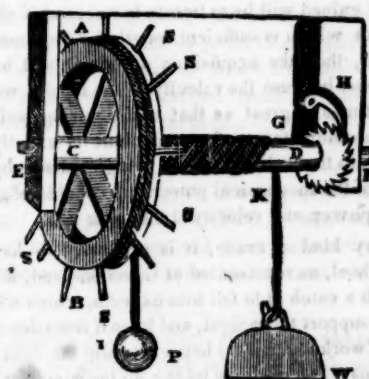


The effect is still the same, only that the rotation is less uniform. In some cases the cylinder is horizontal, as in the above figure, and in some kinds of these machines called cranes; in others it is vertical, as in the

capstan, &c. But whether the cylinder be horizontal or vertical, this machine has a manifest advantage over the simple lever in point of convenience; for by the continual rotation of the wheel, the weight may be raised to any height, or from any depth; while by means of a lever it can only be elevated a little higher than where it rests.

Where A B is the wheel (as represented by fig. 8,) and E D F its axis, P the moving power, and W the weight to be raised by means of the rope K coiling itself about the axis, it must be evident that when the large wheel has made one revolution, the weight P will have descended through a space equal to the circumference, and as much of the cord I by which it is suspended will be wound off. On the other hand, the weight W will have ascended only through a space equal to the circumference of the axle; and hence just as much of the rope K will be wound upon it. As the circumference of the wheel, therefore, is to that of the axle, so will the velocity of the moving power be to that of the weight to be raised, and of consequence such will be the force of machine. Thus, if the circumference of the wheel be eight, ten, or twelve times as large as that of the axle, one pound applied to the circumference will counterbalance eight, ten, or twelve pounds applied to the axle, and as small additional weight raise it up.

Fig. 8.

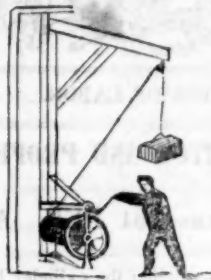


In great efforts, as it is necessary that the arms of the lever of power should be very long, when, therefore, it is extremely inconvenient to make them so, and when to multiply the number of them would weaken the head of the cylinder too much, it has been the practice to unite the extremities of the radii, or cogs, by a circumference, and form a kind of wheel to which other cogs are adapted, by which is turned by men; as may be seen in the wheels used in quarries, and for cranes, as represented below.

Sometimes cranes are used by handles S S, &c. (fig. 8,) placed in the circumference of the wheel, which is turned by men's hands. Sometimes the wheel is hollow, and internally provided with steps, on which a man, who is inclosed in the wheel, continually sets his feet as if he were ascending a stair; the wheel consequently yields to his weight turns round and calls up the rope which raises the weight above its axis. When

the crane is to be turned by means of men's hands, it may advantageously have cogs all round the circumference, in which a small treddle may be made to work, and be turned by a winch, as represented in fig. 9. Thus, the power of the man who works it will be great—

Fig. 9.



ly increased, for his strength will be augmented as many times as the number of revolutions of the winch exceeds that of the axle D, fig. 8, when multiplied by the excess of the winch above the length of semi-diameter, of the axle, added to the semi-diameter or half the thickness of the rope K, by which the weight is drawn up. Thus, supposing the weight of the diameter of the rope and axle taken together to be twelve inches, and consequently, half their diameter to be six inches, so that the weight W will hang at six inches perpendicular distance from under the center of the axle; let us imagine the wheel A B, which is fixed on the axle, to have eighty cogs, and to be turned by means of a winch, six inches long, fixed on the axis of a handle of eight staves or rounds, working in the cogs of the wheel. Hence it is evident that the winch and handle would make ten revolutions for one of the wheel A B, and its axis D, on which the rope K winds in raising the weight W; and the winch being no longer than the sum of the semi-diameters of the great axle and rope, the handle could have no more power on the wheel than a man could have by pulling it round by the edge, because the winch would then have no greater velocity than the edge of the wheel has, which is supposed to be ten times the velocity of the raising weight; so that, in this case, the acquisition of power would be *ten to one*; but if the length of the winch be twelve inches, the power gained will be *as twenty to one*; and if eighteen inches which is sufficient length for any man to work with, then the acquisition of power will be *as thirty to one*, because the velocity of the handle would be thirty times as great as that of the raising weight. And the absolute force of my machine is exactly in proportion to the velocity of the weight raised by it; for none of the mechanical powers are capable of gaining both power and velocity at the same time.

In every kind of crane, it is necessary to have a ranked-wheel, as represented at G, on one end, of the axle, with a catch H to fall into its teeth, which will at any time support the weight, and keep it from descending if the workman should happen to slip his hold; for in such a case, of suddenly letting go the winch which would run backwards with such irresistible force, that it would inevitably kill the man working it. For want of this precaution, also, terrible accidents have happened to people inclosed in cranes, by their inadvertently missing a step.

To be continued.

"CIRCUS." Over 17,000 persons visited the circus during Monday. There were four performances during the day which would give an average of 4000, persons to each performance. Just think of this; \$4,240 paid by the citizens in one day to see men making monkeys of themselves, while there is not a public Library or Bath room in the city. The Circus during its stay here, four days, sold 44,000 tickets, amounting to \$10,500—a sum quite sufficient to purchase a Library of 10,000 volumes! Comment is unnecessary.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*



For the Mechanic's Advocate.

LINES TO A LADY.

Why did'st thou take the wedding vow?
Why swear another's bride to be?
Say, was there not in such a scene
One longing, ling'ring thought of me?
O! had'st thou known (as thou dost know)
The anguish keen thou didst impart,
At least one thought of me had thrown
Its gentler influence round thy heart.

Before the Altar as thou leant,
By him who claimed thee as his bride—
Thou in thy beauty's bright array,
And he in manhood's sterner pride,
Say, did'st thou view me hov'ring round
To check the pledge thou would'st have given,
Or then, as now, an outcast vile
From each and all—from hope and heaven?

Yes, I was with thee. What are miles
To measure distance 'tween SOUL and SOUL?
The spirit restless, heaven born,
Proudly disdains such weak control.
My heart was with thee, but knew not
Thy stern, irrevocable vow,
E'en as I blest, adored thee then,
—another's bride wert thou!

But no! I cannot, must not, chide,
No heart, though pure, was worthy thine,
Nor is it meet that I should mourn
Tho' thou rejected mine.
Presumptuous mortal! could I hope
One tender word from thee to win?
O! 'twould be music to my soul
Amidst the tumult of life's din.

Enough for me, Fate's hapless child,
To stand in humble silence near,
While crowds, more gay, but not more true,
Their flattery whispered in thy ear.
Enough for me to hear thee speak,
Or gaze upon thy sunny smile,
Each might itself Life's pathway cheer,
And years of solitude beguile.

I care not though we're parted now,
Nor that I'm never at thy side,
What! though another claims thy hand?
What! though another calls thee—"bride?"
Thy image now is not less dear
Than in the earliest days of youth:—
For thee, by Heaven's throne, I swear,
Eternal "FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH!"

I see thee smile—such strains I'll leave,
Yet, though thou hast no care for me,
I have a heart that still can beat,
And while it beats, shall beat for thee.
Go! may thy life with joy be crowned,
Go! 'tis too late to mourn my doom,
No sigh thou'lt heave, no tear thou'lt shed,
Until thou look'st upon—my tomb!

The Union says, with regard the effective force of our army in Mexico:—

"That pay-rolls—that infallible test of numbers—will show that the forces in Mexico, under Maj. Gen. Scott and Maj. Gen. Taylor, in the month of July, will exceed 30,000."

REAPING MACHINE.

Invented by William F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y. Patented 10th July, 1847. No. 5189. What he claims as his invention and secures by letters patent is, the endless chain cutter in combination with the pulleys and rack teeth for cutting grain and grass as described. He also claims the crooked arm or coupling piece and frame.—*Scientific American.*

ALL HAIL CONNECTICUT TOO!

The "land of steady Habits" for Homestead Exemption! Last week we had the glorious privilege of reading the passage of the "Ten Hour Bill" in New Hampshire, and now Connecticut comes in with the HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION LAW!—Thus the causes of THE PEOPLE progresses! Connecticut has nobly taken the lead in measures that will do more towards vanishing poverty, intemperance and crime and elevating society, than all the class legislation for the last ten years. The following correspondence from the "Young American" will give our readers a concise idea of what has been accomplished.

To the Editor of the Young American

WINCHESTER, Conn., June 30, 1847.

SIR—At last our "Assembled Wisdom" has divided. Though not so continuous in its strength, as that of New York, its session has been unusually long. As a bright oasis in Legislation, which, in the struggle of competition and the contending, isolated interests of civilization, must necessarily be a desert to Humanity, an "Homestead Bill" has passed. Limited as this Bill is in its provisions, still we believe it to be the widest which the Legislation of this State can at present allow, and establishes a good precedent for future action. It also redeems Connecticut in a measure from her conservative, dilatory course of law-making, which has long signalized her in disgrace. The bill passed by a struggle unprecedented on the part of the Senate, and we think might have been deferred for a long time, except for certain issues, which hung as by a hair on the neck of "log-rolling."

I annex the Bill as passed. You perceive its caption is "Proposed Amendment." The Bill is as this amendment reads, a law. You perceive in the 3d Section, "Existing Exemption" laws are referred to.—Those laws exempt household furniture, mechanics' tools, &c., to the amount of six or seven hundred dollars. I will enclose a printed form of the Bill. Yours, in the Cause,

L. W. CASE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Sec. 1. So much of an homestead, domicile being the property of any one person having family, as does not exceed in value the sum of *three hundred dollars*, and as will reasonably and conveniently accommodate only such person and family and such live stock as is now exempt from warrant and execution, shall be, and the same hereby is, exempt from being taken by any warrant or execution for any debt whatever.

Sec. 2. That whatever structure, apartment, tenement, addition or repair, made from time to time in reference to said homestead or domicile, as shall only be reasonably necessary to accommodate as aforesaid (tho' said homestead or domicile may thereby, in some slight measure, become enhanced in value,) shall in like manner be exempt from any warrant or execution for debt: *Provided*, That all structures, apartments, tenements, additions, or repairs not reasonably necessary for the accommodations aforesaid, may be liable to be taken and disposed of for debt, duty or tax, in the same manner of if this act had not passed: *Provided*, That the provisions of this shall extend only to the exemption of as aforesaid of said homestead or domicile as to such structures, apartments, tenements, additions or repairs, as are acquired or made from and after the passage of this act; and *provided*, also, that all existing laws exempting property from execution or warrant for debt or taxes shall not be affected by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

THE MECHANIC.

The following extract is forcible and eloquent, and, what is more, true, every word of it.—*Excelsior.*

"They are the palace builders of the world; not a stick is hewn, not a stone is shaped, in all the lordly dwellings of the rich, that does not owe its beauty and fitness to the mechanic's skill; the towering spires that raise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend upon the mechanic's art and strength for their symmetry, beauty, and fair proportion; there is no article of comfort and pleasure but that bears the impress of their handiwork. How exalted is their calling—how sublime is their vocation! Who dares to sneer at such a fraternity of honorable men—who dares to cast odium upon such a patriotic race? Their path is one of true glory, and it is their own fault if it does not lead them to the highest posts of honor and renown."—*Advocate.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1847.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Reformer.]

A great difference of opinion exists here, in relation to the latest Mexican rumor. We certainly have not very strong authority for crediting the report that Commissioners had been delegated by Mexico to treat with Mr. Trist. However, the Express ponies will doubtless in a few days, either fully confirm or disprove the report.

During the past week, considerable entertainment has been furnished through the public exhibitions of different schools. This city makes a poor show as to Free School Instruction, there being but four public schools in the whole place. As usual on such occasions, much want was manifested of a proper discrimination in the selection of pieces for recitation.—The superior excellence of the entertainments given by the pupils of private academies afforded a striking evidence of the general want of capacity or inclination to impart oratorical instruction, in the teachers of our public schools. America is justly celebrated for her efforts in behalf of the educational acquirements of her children of every grade in society.—But still even in those portions of our country most advanced in this respect, there is abundant room for further progress. If a false organization of Society now deprives the laboring classes of at least two thirds of their rightful possessions, most certainly should not their children suffer for want of suitable instruction, when it can easily be supplied by the means which the former justly own though they may not possess them. The laborers of this land *deserve* as well as need fuller enlightenment upon the most important subjects meriting public attention. Then should such themes be matters of study not only in Colleges and High Schools, but also in our popular institutions of learning. But the limits of newspaper correspondence forbid me at present any elaborate essay upon this most important topic. The services of the Marine Band were very acceptable at several of the exhibitions. The grand affair of all was the Commencement Exercises of the Georgetown College, on the 27th ult. This is the chief Catholic Institution in the United States. Since 1815 it has been a University; though for a considerable antecedent period it was a Seminary of distinction. It has turned out quite a number of great men. Among others the Mexican General Almonte pursued a course of instruction here for several years. It annually numbers about two hundred students, the greater portion being boarders from the Southern States. Connected with it is the Academy of Visitation, for females.—This numbers some 180 pupils mostly boarders.—There are also in Georgetown two Catholic Free Schools one for boys and the other for girls, each numbering about 150 Scholars. The same number attends each of the two Catholic Female Seminaries in Washington, at the College and also the Academy of Visitation, the victuals are never brought to the table a second time; but the fragments of each meal serve to supply fifty or sixty destitute families of Georgetown without any Sectarian distinction. The annual address of the Philodemic Society of the Georgetown College, was delivered by Thomas J. Semmes, Esq., who graduated at this Institution five years since. His speech was elegant in composition and handsomely delivered. He eloquently commiserated the sufferings of the oppressed masses of Civilization, but advocated no other remedy than the practice of the Malthusian Theory and the abolition of Tariffs and monopolies. We were in hopes that he would designate what he considered monopolies. But the tenor of his speech indicated merely his faith in the doctrines promulgated by the Democratic Par-

ty of the United States. The time has scarcely arrived for our assemblies generally to be taught that the world needs a reformation that can not be compassed by the means ordinarily advocated. After the conclusion of his address which received frequent and enthusiastic applause, medals and premiums were awarded to those students who had excelled in various studies. President Polk, who with several of his Cabinet and all of our most distinguished visitors and citizens, honored the Exercises with his most gracious presence, conferred the Degree of A. M., on four young gentlemen, and that of A. B. on five. Twenty seven silver medals were distributed to the same number of schools; also the like number of premiums in the shape of various entertaining and instructive books handsomely bound and ornamented, to twenty seven others, about ninety pupils were honorably noticed. A premium in the Third Class of Mathematics was awarded to a student from Chili; and a silver medal to one from Bolivia, who had distinguished himself in an Arithmetic class. The example furnished by our public functionaries in the bestowment of honors and rewards, seems to have influenced this region more extensively than any other of the country, in relation to the happy recipients of distinguished favors at our public school exhibitions.—However, the Jesuits have long been noted for their superior attention to such matters. They have ever made it their study and practice above all else to govern the mind and heart of every one subject to their influence. When the immense multitude assembled at this exhibition had somewhat dispersed, a large number of invited guests with the Faculty partook of a sumptuous dinner in the dining hall of the College. The extensive vineyards attached to the Institution, afforded the party a rather intemperate exaltation of spirit; whereupon toasts and short speeches abounded in humorous profusion. Col. May who amongst several saucy things once told Gen. Jackson he could eat a Seminole as well as kill him, was so excessively voracious that all his thoughts forsook his brain to take care of his stomach; so that when he was honored with a flaming toast, he looked scared which he never did before a cannon, and to screw himself up to a Dutch courage, he swallowed a glass or rather its contents. But he still looked pale, his lip quivered, and grasping the back of his chair with one hand and the table with the other, he stammered forth that he never made a speech in his life, "only when he holloaed at a Mexican, and then he didn't understand him," and so he could only thank them by drinking a glass or two to their precious healths. He sat down amidst great cheering, stamping, rattling of knives and forks &c. Several distinguished and talented speakers were so well satisfied with themselves at having been able to enjoy so good a dinner, that they did not care to gratify themselves any further, and therefore chose to add nothing to their oratorical celebrity. One thing bore strong testimony to the good humor of the company; for Dr. Bailey, Editor of the National Era, was toasted in a warm compliment to his exertions in creating the American National Relief movement for the benefit of Ireland. But the honored subject of the toast, not being accustomed to speak in public, and having received some intimations of a design to disturb the contentment of his station by the table, quietly escaped unobserved a few moments previous to the crisis. They say the Doctor need apprehend no mob from the citizens here, now that he has been toasted in company with Col. May and the rest at that memorable dinner. This will be quite pleasing news to his Northern friends.

Nothing else important has transpired here since my last, except the detection the other day in our City Post Office, of a theft by a clerk, the son of Dr.

Jones former Postmaster in this city. Several sums of late had been missed from various letters, and the delinquency was traced to Washington. By a watchful ingenuity, it was at length discovered that he had stolen from one letter \$50. He has been held to bail for \$5,000.

Mr. Polk denies having sent out two Catholic priests as spies in Mexico. The charge was made by Rev. Mr. McCalla who has just returned to his pastorate in Philadelphia. But the street is full. **ION.**

"STOP MY PAPER!" is as unwelcome to the newspaper publisher, as was the ghost of the murdered Banquo, to ambitious Macbeth. It frequently gives rise to a variety of conflicting emotions. Some publishers dislike it, because it makes a slight difference in their exchequer. It does not usually so affect us. We always feel a degree of sorrow, when we find a man who stops his paper because "he can't afford it,"—we pity him that he is so very poor. If he is not poor, but stops it just for a whim that takes him, we are sorry that he has not discernment enough to know what a loss he has met with.—*Ladies Pearl.*

If he stops it because he is asked to pay for it at the close of the year when the terms are "in advance," we conclude that he did not mean to pay for it at all, and would not have done it if he could have avoided it.

HAYTI.—Hayti, after all her troubles, is settling down into a most tranquil state.

"After having passed through anarchy the most complete, we are now," says the Manifeste, "in the full enjoyment of a Respective Government."

"M. M. the senators B. Ardouin and Delva embarked at Jacmel, in the steamer of the 10th ultimo. They are bearers of the convention signed by the French and Haytien Plenipotentiaries, for the payment of the indemnity due to France, to be submitted for ratification to the King of the French."

"M. Ardouin will remain in France, as the Representative of Hayti, with the title of Minister Resident near the French Government."

"M. Levasseur, Consul General of France, in Hayti, has returned home in the frigate Thetis. Until the arrival of his successor, M. Raybaud, the consulate will be conducted by M. Rogerie, the clerk."

CURIOSITIES.—It would be a curiosity for a woman to return from church without saying a word about the dresses of her neighbors.

It would be a curiosity for a woman to sit in the back room on a Sabbath, when the people were passing by the front windows going to church.

It would be a curiosity to see a healthy woman—one who had not injured her health by late hours or following the foolish fashions.

CROPS.—We can scarcely look into an exchange without seeing the most cheering accounts of the crops. The papers of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as of the Southern States, all speak in the most encouraging terms.

FATHER MATTHEW.—The Queen has bestowed a pension of £300 a year upon this noble man for his great services in the cause of humanity. He is not to be made a Bishop, but will continue in his philanthropic temperance labors.

A New England Temperance Convention we learn, is to be held in Boston some time during the present Summer. Let the call go forth when it will be, and our word for it, there will be a vast assemblage of "good and true" New Englanders.

There are two temperance hotels in Chicago, of the first class—the American Temperance Hotel, and the City Hotel.

WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN.—The *Michigan Argus* says the wheat crop of Michigan last year was estimated at 10,226,000 bu, of which 7,500,000 were exported as a surplus.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, AUGUST 14, 1847.

AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.
JUSTIN STURTEVANT, Travelling Agent.
JOHN M. LANDON, Travelling Agent.
G. W. HULL, Travelling Agent.

WILLIAM LAMEY, Schenectady.
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.
A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua.
ALDEN & MARKHAM, Auburn.
A. SMITH, Troy.
JAMES CUSHING, Sandy Hill.
J. W. WHEELER, Seneca Falls.
H. D. HINDS, Athol, Mass.
S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.

LET MERIT HAVE ITS DUE.

It is a truth of painful character, that particular situations and circumstances too frequently seem to entitle men to the exercise of privileges, from the enjoyment of which, others less favored, in those respects, are utterly excluded. Many, because endowed with certain external, appear to suppose themselves justified in claiming, all advantages, and that Fortune, having lavished on them a goodly portion of her smiles, they therefore must needs demand her exclusive caresses.

Thus is a monopoly of privileges created so inconsistent with the privileges of justice, and so utterly repugnant to the principles of humanity. This is originated, and thus supported, that system of "exclusiveness" so infamous in itself and so pernicious in its results.

We conceive of nothing that more conclusively establishes what the world term, *littleness of soul*, than the bestowing of preferences on those who occupy any other standard than that which real and substantial merit confers. It clearly proves that a man so doing, must be either devoid of the usual quantity of a man's understanding, wilfully perverting conscience, or bowing, with humiliating obsequiousness, to the arrogance of custom. If he be in the situation first mentioned, he must be considered rather as an object of pity than derision; but if he belong to the second or last class, he is an outlaw from our sympathies, and becomes only entitled to our reproach and shame.

We will suppose an individual to inherit a splendid fortune. The person is attached to a family of wealth and influence. Is such an individual to be honored for circumstances over which he possessed not the slightest particle of control? No! Fate might have created him an outcast and a beggar, surely, he then is destitute of every reason for cherishing a feeling of superiority.

Or, contemplate a man who has labored to amass treasures. He has had to struggle hard for the accomplishment of his object, not having been, at his birth a child of Fortune. Every act, for the securing of his treasures, he has considered honorable. Thoughts of the widow's destitution or the orphan's helplessness, have not once occurred to him, or if they have occurred been instantly discarded, as lingering remnants of the boy unworthy the severer impulses of the man! He has had the unenviable satisfaction of viewing himself wealthy, after deeds we will not, must not, recite. Is that man honorable? No.

Let the reader contemplate, if he will, another individual, not less ardent, perhaps, in the same pursuit, though more conscientious in the adoption of the means. Possibly piety, and possibly, policy, exercises a more restraining influence than in the other case, but his mind is nevertheless, engrossed with one ruling passion—the thirst for gold. Anxiously has he strived after the possession of wealth; incessant have been his toils and watchings; health, and perhaps reason nearly, has been sacrificed in his struggle after riches. Admit the success of his efforts—can that man properly claim our respect? What! that man with a soul so narrow—a mind so contracted? That man, who has devoted precious years to the gratification of a selfish passion?—

Away with the idea that he, whose time and labor might have benefitted thousands, had they received a proper direction, must receive our praise for his unfruitful toils.

And here is another (*still another*), making the same appeal. He has selected a profession, and in a long course of practice has displayed abilities of no ordinary character, and which have acquired for him the admiration and respect of thousands. But by such a standard, we cannot judge. Has he acted faithfully and proved himself

"An Honest Man—the noblest work of God?" If he be a lawyer, has he ever given counsel for his own interest or involved a client in unnecessary trouble or expense? If he be a physician, has he ever sought to aggravate the disease of his patients, in order that the hours of his attendance may be extended? Answer us these things with sincerity, and then may we decide with impartiality.

Perhaps, however, the newly presented individual, makes claims to *statesmanship*, and has acquired honor in the capacity of legislator. But, has his regard for the people been practical or merely professed. Has his career been characterised by true boldness, or low intrigue and petty artifice? Has he been actuated by a sincere regard for the welfare of his country, and her institutions, or has he merely desired the fame or emoluments attached to public service. These questions we would do well to examine.

Hard and incessant, are the toils of the Mechanic.—But he labors not to secure such baubles as wealth or fame. He labors for his DAILY BREAD, and only by honest industry does he acquire it. None will accuse him of fraud or sloth, yet is it not a truth, which not even the most hardened will deny, that a person attached to either of the classes above mentioned, is more generally respected, than the upright and industrious Son of toil?

When we survey the social aspect of affairs—the evils that rage in the bosom of society—view the superior privileges enjoyed by those scarcely entitled to any—contemplate the imaginary, but generally recognised distinction between the wealthy and the poor, we involuntarily exclaim aloud—"When shall merit have its due?" And we now ask, when shall they reap that sow?

When shall those who have so long maintained whole hosts of non-producers, be entitled to a few of those rights which their *own dependants* have been permitted to monopolize? When shall the ERA OF TRUTH dawn upon the world, and the shades of error and the hues of superstition, be forever chased away? O! never, until the Mechanics in their majesty have arisen and are awaiting with anxious eyes, the advent of Hope and the era of Glory!

DAQUEROTYPE GALLERY.—N. E. Sisson still continues at his old place, No. 496 Broadway—his specimens are unrivaled in beauty and astonish all who from curiosity or other motives drop in to see. His rooms are pleasantly located, and from the cheapness of procuring a picture, and the admirable skill and despatch with which the artist portrays the human, none fail in being satisfied—ladies and gentlemen it is well worth your while to call in and see.

The sublime and ridiculous blended: a dialogue between Adam and Eve, the Lord and the Devil, called the endowment: positively acted in the Nauvoo Temple, by twelve or fifteen thousand in secret, Male and Female: said to be their reward from God for erecting that splendid edifice, and the express object for which it was built. To which is added, other Sketches. Price 12 1-2 cents.

This is a Pamphlet of 24 pages that has been placed upon our table—from the press of our enterprising townsman, C. KILLMER; we have not yet had time to examine the contents, but suppose the title page will give a pretty correct idea of them.

There are 235 public libraries in the United States which contain in all 2,350,260 volumes.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

There is scarcely anything, says the Knickerbocker, "which tends more to the improvement of a town, than a fair and liberal support offered to mechanics of every description." Population is necessary to the prosperity of any country; and the population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform and unvarying. Scarcely any place has arisen to much importance even if possessed of the best commercial advantages, without due regard to the encouragement of the mechanical arts. For though the importation of merchandize forms the leading features of such a place, the various arts of mechanics are put invariably into requisition, and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe. To an inland town mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and highly respectable portion of society in all countries, but in towns and villages they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population.

To afford ample support to this class of citizens so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits. Some branches of mechanism have to sustain no competition from abroad, the nature of their business preventing such inroads or interferences: others, however, are subject to be innovated upon by the importation of similar articles of foreign produce made at rates, including a preference over our own productions. Although trade and commerce in all their various branches should be free and unshackled, a regard for the prosperity of our residence should induce us to afford a reasonable support to our mechanics; we should at least give them a preference whenever we are not losers by it. A little experience will have convinced many that it is, in most cases, for their interest to do so, independent of many other considerations.

We learn from the last No. of the Mechanics Journal and Scientific American that Mr. Macfarlane, its editor, has been *forbidden*, to publish the Proceedings of the Annual Convention and indulges in a characteristic slap at us for doing it. Now as far as we are concerned we do not mind the incipient wrath of Mr. Macfarlane, but in Justice to our self and the Public we would say that the proceedings were handed to us for the purpose of having them published in our paper, and all we have done in the matter has been in perfect good faith. We shall however desist from the further publication until we learn more of the matter. We have had no order directing us to stop.

THE YANKEE BLADE.—The editor and proprietors of this great paper, continue to spare no pains to render it worthy that enormous circulation it ever has enjoyed. For value of editorials, excellence of correspondence, or discrimination displayed in the selected matter, we doubt if it has its equal in the country. In the present warm weather, while poring over a pile of dull and dry exchanges, a sight at its jolly phiz is peculiarly invigorating. Ice cream and soda water are no comparison.

The Mechanics of Washington held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the 2d inst. to respond to the passage of the ten hour bill through the British Parliament. We thank them for their kind wishes in our behalf as, expressed in the resolutions passed in reference to the course of the *Mechanic's Advocate*, and will publish them as soon as we can find room.

SCIENTIFIC MECHANIC.—We have received the first number of this paper, edited by RUFUS PORTER, (late editor of the Scientific American.) It is published weekly in the Sun Buildings, New York, at one dollar per annum. We recommend this work to our readers, as one that will be as good as was the *Scientific American* while under his control.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.
LIEN LAW MEETING.

Mr. TANNER.—Enclosed I send a copy of the Proceedings of a meeting of Mechanics and laborers, held in the city of Troy on the 2d inst. The subject is one of great interest, to Mechanics, Laborers, and Merchants, whose business it is to furnish materials or labor for the erection of buildings.

The meeting was well attended, and ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. A. K. HADLEY, our member of Assembly, Hon. W. H. VAN SCHOONHOVEN and others. It was perfectly apparent that the speakers understood the subject and were determined to act at the approaching extra session.

Will the Albany Mechanics lend a helping hand, and assist in accomplishing this great object? TROY.

At a large and respectable meeting of mechanics, laborers, merchants and others, held pursuant to notice, in Fulton Market Hall on Monday the 2d inst., Nathaniel Starbuck was called to the Chair, and Otis G. Clark appointed Secretary.

J. S. Perry stated the objects of the meeting and moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions; the motion was adopted and Messrs. J. C. Taylor, J. S. Perry, E. H. Smith, D. O. Kellogg and J. B. Colgrove were appointed said Committee. The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were discussed by Hon. A. K. Hadley, Day O. Kellogg, Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven and Messrs. J. S. Perry, C. Brownell and others, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas, Mechanics, Laborers and Merchants in this State, are not only greatly exposed to, but are constantly incurring heavy losses, under Existing laws, in performing labor and furnishing materials, in building, altering and repairing dwelling houses, and other buildings. And whereas particularly in the several cities and large villages of this State; it has become almost impossible for them, without special Legislation for that purpose, to protect themselves against the dishonest and fraudulent conduct of many, for whose benefit such labor is performed and materials furnished.—Therefore.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is but reasonable and just, that special laws be passed by the Legislature of this State, calculated to guard the Merchants, Mechanics and Laborers against such frauds.

Resolved, That we recognize with satisfaction the evidence furnished in Legislative enactments within the last few years,—that the public sentiment of our State is becoming enlightened on this subject, and that although as yet those enactments have not entirely met our wishes or relieved our difficulties, yet they encourage us to hope that something satisfactory, and adequate to our emergencies, will ere long be enacted by the Legislative authorities of the State.

Resolved, That in order to secure to the Mechanics, Merchants and Laborers that justice in this particular to which they are entitled, it is indispensably necessary that such amendments of the existing laws, passed the 27th April and 7th May 1844, for the better security of Mechanics and others, should be enacted that of furnishing materials, for the erection of any building, or labor in the erection of the same, shall be made a lien upon said building in all cases, provided the claim is enforced within a reasonable time after the completion thereof; but if the Legislature determine that notice shall be filed in the County Clerk's office before any such lien shall take effect, that not less than three months time, after the completion of any building ought to be given for filing such notices.

Resolved, That the bill now pending before the Legislature of this State, intended to effect the amendments referred to, meets our hearty approbation, and we earnestly desire that it may without unnecessary delay, be passed into a law.

Resolved, That a committee to consist of five members of this meeting, be appointed by the President thereof, whose duty it should be to call upon our representatives in the Senate and Assembly of this State, and to solicit their further aid and influence in securing early and favorable action on this subject, at the approaching session of the Legislature, and also to adopt such other measures, and enlist such other influence in behalf of this important object, as to them may seem most expedient and proper.

The Committee to invite the attention of the members of both Houses of the Legislature to the subject was appointed as follows: Day O. Kellogg, John S. Perry, Philip T. Heartt, Ezra S. Howard and Charles Brownell.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Correspondence: Heseekiah Thayer, Joseph C.

Taylor and D. H. Wellington. J. S. Perry offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pleasure the disposition hitherto manifested by our representatives in the legislature from this county, to favor the objects stated in the resolutions just adopted, and for the prompt and earnest efforts thus far made by them, to effect the accomplishment of that object, we tender to them our cheerful acknowledgments.

On motion.

Resolved, That the proceedings, signed by the officers of the meeting, be published in all of the city papers. Adjourned.

NATHANIEL STARBUCK, Chairman,
OTIS G. CLARK, Sec'y.

Editors throughout the State in favor of the law proposed, are requested to publish the proceedings, or so much of them as will bring the subject before their readers who may be interested.

HON. ZADOCK PRATT.—Among the distinguished visitors now at Saratoga, this gentleman is by no means the least distinguished. By his own enterprise and industry, he has elevated himself to wealth, honor and distinction, and thus furnished an encouraging example to our American youth, worthy of their imitation. During his connection with the National Legislature, as one of the representatives of the Empire State, he was eminently distinguished, not only for his liberal and patriotic exertions for the general good, but for his untiring devotion to the interests of his constituents. He will be long and kindly remembered by his associates in Congress, for his usefulness and for high and honorable bearing. He is accompanied by his lady and daughter, who, without effort, have won the admiration of all with whom they have become acquainted. An officer of the U. S. Senate who enjoys the pleasure of Mr. P.'s acquaintance, bears this testimony to his moral and intellectual worth, and would apologise for the liberty of thus introducing his name without his knowledge into the public prints.—*Correspondence of Saratoga Republican.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. H. of Buffalo," is informed that his paper was ordered discontinued by the postmaster. The missing numbers cannot be sent, as they have all been disposed of.

"J. B. of Hudson,"—Your cut will cost \$4.50, and can be made at two days notice. If you desire it we will procure it for you.

"H. R. of Rouse's Point,"—You can procure the work in this city of W. C. Little & Co. Price \$1.75 or \$4.

"Luman Ward, Ausable Forks,"—The money was never received, but we will send on the paper.

"H. P. of Attica,"—Your design is not new; we have one now before us exactly like it.

"B. C. T. of Cincinnati,"—The only letter we have received from you was dated July 18, 1847, with the exception of a short note handed us by your Brother; you will hear from us soon.

FIRE AT MAYSVILLE.—A destructive fire occurred at Maysville, Ky., on Wednesday evening. Six ware-houses were destroyed. Loss about \$35,000.

NOTICE.—If any of our city subscribers did not receive the last number of the Advocate, they will please leave word at this office. We have employed a new carrier, and our list having greatly increased, we doubt not some mistakes may have occurred.

NEW YORK STATE YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Sixth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the city of Albany on Thursday, Aug. 19th, in Blunt's Buildings, State st., at 10 o'clock, a.m. Delegates from every quarter are earnestly invited to attend.

Mr. JOHN HARRISON, our well known Travelling agent, is now on a tour through the western part of this state. We hope that all our six months subscribers who have not yet renewed their subscriptions will do so now and otherwise assist him in his mission.

Read the communication from Troy.

The terms of this paper are \$1 in advance, not one dollar with five or ten cents off for postage.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Later from Mexico.—The New York papers of yesterday, contain the following particulars about the capture of the Halls of the Montezumas.

The southern mail this evening puts us in possession of New Orleans dates to the 1st and 2d inst, which contain news from Mexico of the highest moment.

There had been two later arrivals at Vera Cruz, by both of which was brought the great and gratifying intelligence that on the 17th ult., Gen Scott, with his victorious army, marched into the city of Mexico undisputed masters.

He had proceeded from Puebla to within eight miles of the city, without interruption, when his further progress was disputed by the Mexican army, and a sharp but short conflict ensued, which terminated in the complete dispersion of the enemy, with dreadful slaughter, and with a loss of only 300, in both killed and wounded, on our side.

The march for the capitol was then resumed, and the civic authorities met Gen. Scott outside the city and surrendered possession.

This important news was brought by a Courier to Vera Cruz, and, though on its arrival at New Orleans some of the journals of that city were inclined to doubt its correctness, confirmation of the report brought by a subsequent arrival, the Washington, leaves scarcely a loop to hang a doubt upon.

It is also stated that a serious quarrel had arisen between Santa Anna and Canelizo.

The fever is reported to have been on the increase at Vera Cruz.

STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.—A correspondent of the Atlas, gives an account of an accident to the North America on her trip down on Monday night.—When off Staat's Dock a few miles below the city, the walking beam of the engine near the pivot, broke off when at its highest elevation, falling with tremendous force, crushing everything in its descent. The Pilot, Mr. Demming, and several others, had a narrow escape. The passengers were very much alarmed.

We are authorised to say that the dedication of Clinton Lodge is postponed till next week.

Counterfeit tens on the Lime Rock Bank, East Thomaston, Me. are in circulation. Let the news boys look out.

MARKET.

The stock market was buoyant for the fancies, but Treasury notes were heavy. It is rumored that the Secretary is satisfied that another loan must be made. Trea. notes 105; L. Island 34c; Reading 67c; Norwich 56 3-4 Harlem 54 1-2.

Exchanges quiet at 6a6 1-4. Freights heavy. The demand for Flour is less, and the market is not firm. Genesee is quoted at \$5.87a6.00. Western \$5.75. Sales about 2000 bbls.

GRAIN.—Corn is firm and in demand. Mixed 68a69c. Round 70a72c. Sales 15,000 bush. Wheat in demand and held high. Sales 8000 bu, \$1 25a\$1 28. Sales 400 bu Barley, about 52 1-2a55. Oats 47a49, rather heavy.

No change in Provisions.

Cotton remains firm.

Ashes good inquiry.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Aug. 9.

At market 1,600 beef cattle, 75 cows and calves, and 2,200 sheep and lambs.

Beef Cattle.—Prices have declined, and but few sales have been made at figure much higher than \$7 per cwt.

Cows and Calves.—Sales made at from \$18 to 28 50. All sold.

Sheep and Lambs.—A dull week. Sheep are selling at from \$1 50 to \$2 25 a \$4 33. Lambs at \$1 25a \$2 25 to \$8 25. 200 left over.

Hay and Straw.—The former is worth 63 a 75 cts. per cwt, for loose. Straw \$2 38 the 100 bundles.

PLUMBE'S daguerrian Galleries OFFPATENT
Colored Photographs at 75 Court street and 58 Hanover street, Boston; 351 Broadway, New York; 136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Dubuque, Iowa.
Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerreotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.
Likenesses taken every day, without regard to the weather.
Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.
Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States. 164f

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.—THE use of Sarsaparilla as an alternative and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical effect.
The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the United States, is prepared with great care, and the increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.
The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it being only about one third as much as most other preparations.
Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been constantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction, being recommended by the most distinguished physicians.
Sold at the BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, 24 Ferry st., Troy.
Price 75 cents per bottle.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 61-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23yl VISSCHER MIX.

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house keepers' emporium, No. 335 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

Boots and Shoes.—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delavan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 517 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleeker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boys' calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times. ap 8.

E. R. Liller, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY. Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencils Cases and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847. 32lf

Removal of W. C. Little & Co's Bookstore.—The Stock for sale at a great discount. The subscribers have taken Messrs Townsend's large store, No. 53 State st, formerly occupied by Wilder & Bleeker, and will open the new store in a few weeks. In the interim, to avoid removing so large a stock of Books and Stationery of every description, it is offered for sale at a discount of 25 per cent. Gentlemen contemplating to replenish their Libraries with Standard Works London Editions, in rich bindings at barely cost, and purchasers of Books for Academies and Schools are invited to call and make selections. Many of the Cheap Publications, Novels, Pamphlets, &c., will be sold at 50 per cent discount from the printed prices. 32w3 W. C. LITTLE & Co. in the Museum

Daguerreotype Notice.—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic Likenesses in every variety of style, from 3 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.
TO ARTISTS.—Cameras, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, 18 ly No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

Fine Green and Black Teas, AT NEW YORK PRICES. Those who desire good Teas, and at reasonable prices, should not fail to call at the Depot of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 379 Broadway, Albany, (old No. 48 Market street.) They will sell all qualities of Green and Black Teas at twenty-five to fifty per cent cheaper than such Teas are usually sold. Their celebrated "Oolong" Black Teas at fifty cents is admitted to be as good as is sold elsewhere at six shillings, and their Young Hyson at seventy five cents is better than many sell at a dollar. A single trial will satisfy any one that such is the fact. Teas which do not give entire satisfaction, may be returned, and the money refunded. Albany, July 1. 31lf

Albany Museum, every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A variety of Plays, Farces, Burlesques, Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlesques, Dramatic Entertainments, Singing &c., sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day. 30lf

Eggs.—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Good news for the Blind!

Blindness Cured Without an Operation.

DR. G. A. KNAPP,

OCULIST,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office at 496 Broadway, Albany, opposite Stanwix Hall, where he will attend to all persons afflicted with BLINDNESS, or other Diseases of the EYE, and particularly Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, (or inflammation) of every grade, Opacity, Granulation of the Eye Lids, and some cases of Cataract. His method of restoring health and sight to diseased Eyes without an operation, is of recent discovery, and the results have astonished the Profession and elicited the warmest gratitude of patients.
No charge for examinations at the office. Albany, March 25, 1847. Ap 22 m3

Fresh Hams, first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store, ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c, of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction 1y22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 3-5 Broadway.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents; 6 tickets for one dollar.
Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient (without resort to mineral poisons,) to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, tenders his services and medicines to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficacy, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancer, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, taneous Disenases, Chronic Catarrh, Asthma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

F. H. METZGER'S

HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON: No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

Diplomas—Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office. 25lf

Fine Mess Pork, the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Restorative Wine Bitters.—This valuable pectoral and corroborant remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, incipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as fluor albus, bearing down pains, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia, indigestion, removing acid eructions, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. 17

Sugars—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar the cheapest yet offered in market, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

OPTIC NERVE OIL.

FOR WEAK EYES.

This Oil has a direct influence on the Optic nerve. It imparts to the whole eye its pristine strength and vigor. Individuals in Albany, some 60 years of age, by using this have almost literally obtained new organs of vision. Gentlemen of studious habits and ladies whose power of sight have become impaired by close application will find this to be of essential utility. In no instance sold except by myself personally. Price one dollar. For 10 or 20 cts 1 may be enclosed and sent by mail to any part of the Union. ap22 m3 Dr. G. A. KNAPP, Oculist, 496 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

STARCH—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch; so beautifully alluded to by the poet Campbell, "Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed." SMITH & PACKARD.

A LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

THE YANKEE BLADE,

A Home Journal and Fireside Companion, devoted to Literature, Education, Morals, Fun, News, &c.

Published every Saturday at \$2 per annum.

This Literary and Family Journal having during the past six years, met with the most brilliant and unexpected success, numbering a subscribers by thousands, in almost every quarter of the Union,—the Publishers grateful for the many favors shown to them, have determined to make such improvements in its character, as will greatly enhance its attractiveness and value, and render it worthy of still higher appreciation. Its size has been greatly enlarged, and various other improvements introduced, making it one of the best and most attractive newspapers in the Union.

Among other leading features, the Blade will contain from one to four of the Richest and most interesting Stories of the Day. Not only original, but gems of the European and American Magazines, and in all cases a preference will be shown to such as can be published entire in a single paper. In addition its columns will be stored with Popular essays, able Writers. Choice and beautiful Poems, Gleams from New Works, Selections from Foreign Journals, Myth-making Sketches, "Whittlings," Jokes, Seraps, News Items, and every thing else that can give zest and piquancy to the least.

In brief, our object will be to render it an agreeable, entertaining and ever welcome Family Visitor, brimming always with instruction and Amusement, and especially desirable to the Family Circle.

PUBLISHED BY MATTHEWS, GOULD & Co. Publishers, 138 1-2 Washington st., Boston, Mass. For sale at Cooke News Office Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction. ALFRED GOODWIN. d10. A. M. McKINNEY.

ALBANY CIGAR DEPOT.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers. d10 CHARLES W. LEWIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, Albany.—The subscriber having removed his Boot and Shoe Store from North Pearl street to the above place, is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored. -[13] DAVID D. RAMSAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article. D. D. RAMSAY.

DANIEL TRUE, Die Sinker, may be found at No. 585 Broadway. Engraves Seals, Door Plates, &c. Cuts book-binders' Stamps and Dies, also Jeweler's and Silver-smiths' Dies, &c. d10

PICTORIAL BOOK BINDING.

NEW and elegant specimens of Binding for HARPER'S BIBLE and VERPLANK'S SHAKESPEARE, to which the attention of the public is solicited, at H. R. HOFFMAN'S, No. 71 state st., Albany.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritable and debilitated temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the bilious or digestive organs.
Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle. P. W. HARRINGER, Botanic Physician.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines

" 6 " " 86 " " "

" 12 " " 810 " " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 400 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; and Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz. Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Baskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor. of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State st. Boston; 103 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

23 y1

Albany Cigar Depot.

Corner of Green and Hudson sts. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe, Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

CHARLES W. LEWIS

Gentlemen's Hats.

Goodwin & McKinnin, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3 Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

mar 11/47

D. Harris, Jr.,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper Hanging, Borders, Curtain papers, Fireboard Plates, Paper Boxes, and paper box materials. A large stock of everything in his line of business kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, at the large Warehouse No. 8 Green St. Albany.

N. B. Count y Merchants, and Dealers in our line of business, will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere new styles constantly receiving.

ap 8. m. 2.

WANTED.—THREE more competent Traveling Agents for the Mechanic's Advocate. To men of experience and industry an excellent opportunity is now offered.

Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills:

The ALPHA and OMEGA of Medicines!



THE reputation of these truly celebrated Pills have now spread over the vast extent of our country, and their virtues are every where known and appreciated; while the many astonishing cures which they have and are constantly achieving, has attracted the attention of our most intelligent citizens, and members of the Medical Profession have come forward and endorsed them the CONQUERORS of Disease. These truly vegetable extract pills, as a family elixir, or, when needed, being destitute of all mineral medicine. They can be administered at all times and under all circumstances with the happiest results and with the fullest assurance that a cure is certain to follow, if a cure be possible. OTHER Sugar Coated Pills have recently been circulated throughout our country but as they are composed of injurious medicines, and made by a set of unprincipled adventurers, destitute of all medical knowledge, a discerning public will deal out to them that silent rebuke which their consummate ignorance so richly merits. Herrick's Pills will sell for 25 cents per Box. Each box contains 30 Pills—2 and 3 being an ordinary dose.

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT.**THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY**

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Cords, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Croup, Stiff Joints, Struck Sinews, Ague in the Breast and Face, Toothache, Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Perished Limbs, and whatever an external application is needed. The rapidity with which

WONDER WORKING MEDICINE

cures the worst cases of the above diseases, and has attracted the ADMIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doctor has put the price at 25 cts. Each bottle has the Doctor's name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased spine, accompanied with full directions.

DR. HERRICK'S**VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS**

put up in boxes, accompanied with directions, and sell for 25 cents. Each box will make half a gallon.

Also, those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., will find a friend in the use of

DR. HERRICK'S**GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.**

Spread on fine kid leather, will wear from one to six months. Price only 18 3/4 cents, and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the best and cheapest plaster now in use.

Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, 63 State street, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada. Albany, June 25, 1847.

SCALES.

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 8 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required.

Double Beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes.

Single beam " 2 sizes.

Common beam " 4 sizes.

Brass beam " for Druggists' and

Grocers' use.

Patent Ballances, &c. All of which are graduated

to either American or foreign weight

and ready boxed for shipping. Persons

in want of Scales will find it to

their advantage to call and examine

the large assortment on hand and for

sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York; or at

the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by

HUMPHREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURERS.

DANIEL L. WEAVER would inform the citizens of Albany, that if in want of a good article of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasol-lets or Sun Shades, that he is ready to please his friends at his manufactory, No. 62 Green street, next to the Baptist church. The work and price suit the times so well, that it is to be hoped they will encourage industry at home.

Repairing and re-covering done neat and cheap, at the shortest notice.

Wholesale for dresses kept constantly on hand.

Albany Steamboat Hotel.—We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Everything which we furnish is of the best which the markets afford. Our prices will be found to contrast favorably with any other establishment in the city of Albany.

Mechanics, Laborers and Farmers, together with the traveling public generally, are invited to give us a call at 122 on the Pier.

W. LITTLEJOHN.

AMUSEMENT.—AT THE BROADWAY ODEON EVERY night through the season. We are happy to announce to the public generally, but to the sons and daughters of industry more especially, that we shall spare no pains or expense to render the ODEON a place of profit and pleasure to a deserving public. Prices of admission, Box 50 cents; Parquette, 25 cents; Gallery 12 1/2 cents. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Feb. 27.

ALBANY AGENCY DEPOT**OF VEGETABLE MEDICINES, &c.**

Constantly at retail, DOCT. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, Lozenges, Tonic Bitters, Sciatic Liniment and Royal Galbanum Strengthening Plaster.

A. Sherman's Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster.

R. B. Folger's Olosomian

Griffin's Rail Road Pill and Lion of the day.

Pinney's Family Pill.

Brandreth Vegetable Pill.

Grafenberg Company's Vegetable Pill.

J. B. Hibbard's Family Medicines and Worm Physic.

Porter's Dysentery and Diarrhea, certain remedy.

Sam'l Lee's Wadham Pills

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

J. Durkie's Green Mountain Ointment.

Valley's Magical Pain Extractor

Davis' Rheumatism Paste and Magical Pain Extractor,

Sticking Salve and Spirit of Soap.

B. F. Fahnestock and Co's Vermifuge.

A. Cooler's Vegetable Elixer, or Cough Drops.

Sir John Hill's Balsam of Honey.

P. R. Hulbert's Botanic Cough Elixer, with a variety of other medicines, too numerous to mention.

JAMES F. WHITNEY,

No 190 & 200 Water st., State Basin.

C. ROLLER,**BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,**

Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY,

AND OFFICE OF**THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.****BOOK PRINTING.**

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS,

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS,

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze. (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

MUFFS AND ROBES—At No. 3 Exchange.

Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jett and Coney.

ROBES—Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coon. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

GLOVES—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

CAPS—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet. Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODWIN & McKINNY, 3 Exchange.

The National Reform Society of Albany, meet every Thursday Evening, at their Hall on the corner of Division street and Broadway. The Hall to Let for any moral or religious purpose. Apply on the premises.

May 15—17

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



N. Y.



Ohio.



Mich.



W. T.

NEW AGENTS.

- BRO. JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City.
 " WM. R. McCALL, Marshall, Michigan.
 " JAMES HOLMES, Akron, Ohio.
 " APPELBY, Ohio City, Ohio.
 " A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.
 " J. L. TILLMAN, Medina, N. Y.
 " JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.
 " CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.
 " G. J. WEBB, " "

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF M. M. P. S. N. Y.

Convention Hall, Thursday morning 7 o'clock. Convention called to order by J. W. Hamilton; the roll of delegates was then called. The minutes of last meeting read and approved. A. Hanna then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

That in order to facilitate the operations of the Grand Convention of the U. S. A., this Annual Convention of the State of New-York respectfully request the local Protections under its jurisdiction to loan the Annual Convention the sum of not less than Ten, or more than Twenty Dollars each, for one year, and that the same be loaned by this Annual Convention to the G. C. U. S. A., for the period of one year from the first of August next, and that the same be sent to the G. Sec. U. S. A.

Br. J. G. Gillespie then presented the Appeal of John Tanner, from Protection No 22, to this convention, which was referred to Committee on Grievance.

The following resolution was then offered by Br. J. P. Hall and adopted: Resolved, That in order to obviate all future difficulties as regards the comprehension of the word 'Expenses' in the Constitution this Convention will pay the travelling expenses to and from the Protection of which he is a delegate to the place in which the Annual Convention is held, and board of delegates during the Session of this Annual Convention at one dollar per day.

The report of the committee of Election, on the matter referred to them, was duly received.

On motion the unpaid accounts between the subordinate Protections and Annual Convention, together with the bill of postage of the Grand Protector, J. G. Gillespie, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Committee for the increase of Districts then presented their report, which after some alteration was adopted, as follows:—

- 1st District—Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond.
 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th—New-York City and county.
 6th—Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer and Washington
 7th—Albany, Green, Ulster, Delaware and Sullivan.
 8th—Schenectady, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin and Hamilton.
 9th—Herkimer, Osego, Montgomery and Fulton.
 10th—Oneida, Madison and Chenango.
 11th—Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence.
 12th—Onondaga, Oswego and Cortland.
 13th—Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne.
 14th—Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga and Broome.
 15th—Ontario, Yates and Steuben.
 16th—Monroe and Livingston.
 17th—Genesee and Allegany.
 18th—Orleans and Niagara.
 19th—Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

BOUNDARY OF NEW-YORK DISTRICTS.

District No. 2 to be as follows: Bounded on the East and South by the Battery and East River; North by Houston street; West from Broadway.

District No. 3: Bounded East by Broadway; South by East River and Battery; West by a district line of Houston street West from Broadway.

District No. 4: Bounded South by Houston street; East by East River; West by Broadway and 5th Avenue to the Harlem River.

District No. 5: Bounded East by Broadway and 5th Avenue to East River; South by a direct line of Houston street from Broadway, running to the North River; West by the North River; North including the counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of District Grand Protectors, which resulted as follows:

- Dist. 1—; 2, I. A. Campbell; 3, J. McDonald; 4, J. A. Heath; 5, J. S. Huyler; 6, J. G. Gillespie; 7, George Clark; 8, A. C. Van Epps; 9, T. W. Churchill; 10, H. C. Stearns; 11, J. Sawyer; 12, E. Robbins; 13, W. S. Brooks; 14, L. Millsbaugh; 15, Charles Coy;

16, A. Skilton; 17, J. R. Smith; 18, A. H. McLean; 19, H. Wheeler.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet at 1 P. M. Convention Hall, 1 o'clock. Convention assembled according to adjournment; A. Hanna called the meeting to order; Minutes of last meeting read and approved. On motion the Convention resolved to send one Delegate from each subordinate Protection in the State to the Grand Convention of the U. S. A., to be held in July next in the city of Buffalo.

The delegates were then elected as follows:
 No. 1, John Anderson; 2, J. M. Cavan; 3, A. Hanna; 4, A. C. Van Epps; 5, J. A. Heath; 6, J. Wilber; 9, C. Sentell; 10, J. S. Washburn; 11, W. B. Wescomb; 12, B. M. Fowler; 13, H. M. Warren; 14, S. M. Morrison; 15, P. Hogle; 16, J. P. Hall; 17, J. L. Tillman; 18, W. Griffin; 19, J. S. Huyler; 21, J. J. Deforest; 22, R. McFarlane; 24, J. W. Hamilton; 25, G. J. Webb; 26, S. A. Holmes; 27, J. J. Mattison; 8, I. A. Campbell; 30, W. W. Willard; 31, J. W. Clark; 32, E. J. Richmond; 33, T. W. Churchill; 34, S. Brooks; 37, J. McDonald; 38, J. G. Gillespie.

Br. Reese offered the following resolution:
 Resolved, That whenever an appeal is taken by a subordinate protection to a district Grand Protector, that officer shall keep a record of the same, and the decision he shall make, and shall transmit a copy to the Grand Protector of the annual convention, before the assembling of the next annual convention, to be laid before that body.

Br. W. F. Bennett offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whenever an application is made for a Protection, the amount of five dollars shall accompany the same before the charter shall be granted.

The following resolution was offered by Br. J. McDonald, and adopted:

Resolved, That Each Protection shall send forthwith the names of those suspended, rejected, expelled and reinstated, to the several Protections in said district and county.

Br. Bennett's bill for paper was audited and ordered paid.

On motion the Grand Secretary was ordered to procure the printing of one hundred blank certificates to the Grand Convention U. S. A., and fifty blank certificates for District Grand Protections.

The finance committee then reported that there were sufficient funds in their hands to pay each delegate fifty per cent on the amount of their expenses, which was ordered to be paid, and the Grand Secretary was ordered to give each delegate a draft on the treasury of the A. C. for the balance.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet Friday morning at 7 o'clock.

OFFICERS OF MECHANICS MUTUAL PROTECTIONS.—New York City.

No. 5, A. Logan, S. P.; A. Kipp, J. P.; S. Mead, R. S.; E. Jamison, F. S.; O. Gotham, T.

No. 11, J. F. Mitchell, S. P. 609 Greenwich street; W. J. Caniff, J. P.; P. Lambertson, R. S.; W. Roberts, F. S.; W. B. Wescomb, T.

No. 28, Joseph Dalley, S. P.; H. Hagar, J. P.; D. P. Briggs, R. S.; R. C. Stormon, F. S.; A. W. Moore, T.
 No. 37, Wm. Travis, S. P.; W. Gamble, J. P.; James McDonald, R. S.; C. Washburn, F. S.; W. N. Newberry, T.

No. 41, George F. Hopper, S. P.; Thomas Stewart, J. P.; John Bryant, R. S.; Andrew Irwin, F. S.; George Snyder, T.

No. 39, A. J. Turnbull, S. P.; W. Long, J. P.; E. Cornell, R. S.; J. H. Bennett, F. S.; David Reid, T.

No. 19, William Bennett, S. P.; George Pullen, J. P.; David Henry, R. S.; Joseph D. Youngs, F. S.; W. C. Turnbull, T.

No. 18, Simon Crockett, S. P.; Helem Merrill, J. P.; John Hintz, R. S.; Joseph O. Dione, F. S.; James M. Dietz, T.

The Annual Convention made very little alteration in any important point. Letters are all to be prepaid by persons sending them. The matter relative to the remittance of No. 5, relates to a case that occurred three years ago, before a grand Convention was in existence. The Grand United States Convention has done a great amount of business, some exceedingly strange as we are informed, but we shall be able to say more by and by. Andrew Hanna, of Utica, was re-elected G. S. F., C. H. Ries, G. R. S., and George Webb, G. T. The next Convention is to be held at Geneva. There has been a complete revision. James Huyler, D. G. P. is down at Bridgeport opening a new Protection. Just let the Protection get among the Yankees and they will make it go. There is the place for stern, firm honest men. A charter will be here in a few days for a Protection in Jersey City. On Wednesday evening we held a good meeting there, and a great number went from this city.

ensday evening we held a good meeting there, and a great number went from this city.

R. MACFARLANE P. S.

LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending July 31, 1847.

To Arthur Parsey, of Leicester Square, England, for improvement in Condensed Air Engines. Patented July 31, 1847.

To E. H. & C. J. Merrill, of Akron, Ohio, for improvement in making Bottles, &c., of Clay. Patented July 31, 1847.

To Ezekiel Potter, of Tredyffin township, Chester Co. Pa. for improvement in machines for cutting and grinding Corn Stalks. Patented July 31, 1847.

To John H. Better, of New York, for improvement in machinery for Sawing Arabesque Chair Backs. Patented July 31, 1847.

To Leman C. Miner, of Saugerties, N. Y., for improvement in Tapers. Patented July 31, 1847.

To Benjamin F. Coston, of Washington, D. C., for improvement in apparatus for the manufacture of Gas. Patented July 26, 1847.

To Oliver Reynolds, of Webster, N. Y., for improvement in Bee Hives. Patented July 31, 1847.

To Richard M. Hoe, of New York, for improvement in Inking apparatus for Printing Presses. Patented July 31, 1847.

To Jacob Seabury, of New York, for improvement in Boiler Feeders, (having assigned his right to Daniel Griffin, of New York.) Patented July 31, 1847.

RE-ISSUES.

To Samuel Pierce, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in Cooking Stove. Patented Dec. 6, 1845. Re-issued April 24, 1847. Re-issued July 31, 1847, (having assigned his right to Johnson & Cox.)

INVENTORS CLAIMS.

Invented by Philo C. Curtis, of Utica, N. Y. Patented 10th July, 1847. 5190. What he claims as his invention and secures by letters patent, is the constructing a rotary engine of one, two or more cylinders, crossing and being united to each other at their centres as also to a solid and hollow axle on which they are suspended and revolve by means of heavy pistons placed within the cylinders and shifted from end to end by steam admitted to the same through the lower compartment of a tube and escaping through the upper compartment of the same through the medium of side pipes connecting the ends of the cylinders with a hollow axle, and alternately becoming steam and escape pipes.

PRINTING PRESS.

Invented by Richard M. Hoe, of New York. Patented 10th July, 1847. No. 5188. What he claims as his invention and secures by letters patent, is, first giving to the inking roller frame, for inking the forms of types, its motions independent of the motions of the frisket frame, whereby the range of the motion to be given to them can be reduced, more time can be given to the rollers to receive their supply of ink, and the rollers can be carried over the form of types, once, twice, or more times for each impression. Secondly, he claims the method of removing the printed sheet from the frisket by passing a part of the frisket between rollers that remove the sheet and deliver it to the fly frame or other apparatus for delivering the printed sheets. Thirdly, he claims the arrangement of the finger bars in combination with the incline planes into which the ends of the forward bar pass, and the lever which acts as an incline plane to open the fingers, and then rise to suffer the tension of the spring to close them. Fourth, he claims the arrangement of either of the cams that operate the inking roller frame, the cogged sector, and the train of wheels, in combination with the inking roller frame. And fifth, he claims the arrangement of the cam, the sector and train of wheels, in combination with the frisket and finger frame, as described.—Sci. American.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—The Courier & Enquirer notices a newly invented steam boiler, patented by J. S. Montgomery, of Tennessee, who claims for it that it is exempt from the danger of explosion, that it can be worked with two thirds of the fuel now used to produce equal power, and that, with the requisite machinery, it will occupy not more than one-half the space now in use. These are great claims, but Prof. Renwick, of Columbia College, high authority, says unhesitatingly, after seeing one of these boilers work, that the safety apparatus "must completely counteract the danger to which the use of steam is liable," that it is "a great improvement upon the boilers now in use," and that there "will be a large saving of fuel."